The White Ribbon Herald

"THIS IS THE VICTORY THAT OVERCOMETH THE WORLD, EVEN OUR FAITH"

VOL. 39 WESTMINSTER, MD., OCTOBER, 1930 NO. 5

The Tide is Turning---*BACK!*

GOOD NEWS!

The liquor forces have been shouting, "The tide is turning—Prohibition is doomed!"

They imagined that they had it all their own way. They thought they had gagged the press, browbeaten public sentiment, paralyzed Congressional action and spiked all the law enforcement guns of the administration and President Hoover!

For nearly six months the anti-Prohibition propaganda, like a tidal wave, went crashing across the country, apparently sweeping all before it.

Then things began to happen. The overwhelming Dry majority in Congress awakened from its trance. The amazing exposure of diabolical liquor methods, brought out in the hearing before the United States Senate Committee on Judiciary, broke the spell of anti-Prohibition dominance at the capital.

The chief features of the President's militant program to abolish liquor smuggling, strengthen enforcement legislation and reorganize the Federal Prohibition Bureau upon more effective lines, went through to victory despite all the fierce outcries of a defeated liquor cabal.

The great bodies of Christian patriots representing millions of loyal citizens, during April, May and June began to flame out their staunch renewals of support and confidence in the Eighteenth Amendment. Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, North and South, United Presbyterians, Disciples and many more, one after another, spoke. No retreat, no hesitation here!

The very heart and soul of America's magnificent womanhood, 3,000,000 strong, through its official representatives, at the great annual event of the Federation of Women's Clubs at Denver, June 3, by a vote of 800 to 11, again registered its faith in and championship of National Prohibition and warned the nation of the "sinister" forces that are uniting to undermine the Amendment.

The nation's educators, representing 300,000 teachers at their annal meeting at Columbus, July 8, unanimously voiced their continued loyalty to the Eighteenth Amendment and took a forward step in announcing a program of active educational work among the young people of America on behalf of Prohibition.

The tide is indeed turning—but it is turning BACK to complete triumph for the great Protective Amendment.

American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
OF MARYLAND
Headquarters: 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore

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Union Signal—Mrs. Ulrich Baker, 721 Colorado Ave., Roland Park.

White Ribbon Herald—Office Secretary, 903 St. Paul St.

The State President will be at Headquarters, 903 St. Paul St., Baltimore, on Friday of every week from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m., except when filling engagements in the counties. She would be glad to meet and confer with the workers.

Will Superintendents of White Ribbon Herald work, or individuals sending their own subscriptions, please remember to send always the same first name, or both names in the case of married women, as it is confusing to have the name sent as Mrs. John——— for instance at one time, and Mrs. Mary———, at another.

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS to the WHITE RIBBON HERALD, and ALL business communications concerning advertisements, etc., should be sent to Miss W. May Valiant, 903 S. Paul St., Baltimore, and NOT to the Editor.

We desire to call special attention to the Advertisements in the WHITE RIBBON HERALD and we solicit for these firms the patronage of our subscribers. We refuse to increase our income by receiving any advertisements of unreliable business houses and we can recommend all that appear in our columns. White ribbon women give them your patronage.

RED LETTER DAYS

January 16—Birthday of National Constitutional Prohibtion.

February 17—Frances E. Willard Memorial Day.

March 1—Union Signal Subscription Day, (birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens.)

March 13—WHITE RIBBON HERALD Day, (birthday of Mrs. Haslup.)

March 20—Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of General Neal Dow.)

April 14—Young People's Day (birthday of Frances J. Barnes).

June 9—Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday.)

July 4—National Independence Day (birthday of Mary H. Hunt.)

July 21—Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Anna A. Gordon.)

July 31—White Ribbon Missionary Day (birthday of Mary Allen West.)

August 3—Fresh Air Mission Day (birthday of Lady Henry Somerset.)

August 26—Soldiers and Sailors Day (birthday of Mrs. Anna Wittenmyer, first National W. C. T. U. President.)

September 28—Children's Harvest Home (birthday of Frances E. Willard.)

World's Temperance Sunday—

The White Ribbon Herald

ORGAN OF THE

Woman's Christian Temperance Union

OF MARYLAND

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT

Westminster, Md.

Editor—Miss Rebecca T. Miller, Ashton, Md.

Subscription 25 Cents Per Year in Advance.

All articles intended for publication in the WHITE RIBBON HERALD should be mailed by the SIXTH of one month for the following month's issue, to Miss Rebecca T. Miller, Ashton, Md.

Address all communications intended for publication to the Editor, WRITING ONLY ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER. Send reports of meeting immediately after occurrence if possible.

Advertisements solicited. Terms $5.00 an inch per year, $3.00 for six months.

Entered at the postoffice at Westminster, Md., as second class matter.

HONOR ROLL

BALTIMORE CITY

Union	Membership	Subscriptions
Baltimore Union	190	282
Elim Union	37	24
Mt. Royal Union	112	80
COUNTIES		
Aberdeen	27	24
Berlin	9	9
Buckeystown	44	34
Calvert	23	17
Colesville	46	34
Finksburg	40	30
Frederick	152	124
Havre de Grace	76	61
Kensington	29	21
Kennedyville	20	12
Mt. Rainier-Brentwood	46	40
North East	14	11
Oakdale	24	17
Reisterstown	28	18
Rising Sun	118	74
Royal Oak	30	26
Sandy Spring	46	57
Spencerville	50	35
Walkersville	45	33
Woodlawn	12	9

Editorial

This is the last call for state convention, and it is to be hoped that every union in Maryland will be represented by at least one delegate,—the very best that the local boasts. That will make for an efficient gathering at Easton, and for the best return to the members who can not have the privilege of attendance at the annual review of work done, nor a share in planning for the future.

* * *

If necessary make it possible for the best woman you have to make the trip. Money could be no better expended for the good of the cause.

* * *

Mrs. Haslup's letter about convention plans is in the hands of each local president, and it is so plain that everyone will find it easy to follow its directions for making arrangements for accommodation in advance, and for getting to Talbot County's attractive county seat.

Come one! Come all!!

* * *

Will each reader of these words please turn to Mr. Horace D. Taft's article headed "Our Great Enemy" and read it carefully, then pass the information in it on to as many people as possible who may be doubtful as to the maintenance of the Eighteenth Amendment and supporting legislation.

The fact that much of the opposition to prohibition, and the financial backing of that opposition comes from foreign countries, even through foreign government agencies, puts a different light on the "anti" propaganda. Our own citizens have a right to fight prohibition by legal means, but for "rank outsiders" to interfere in our national affairs and try to break down the Constitution of the United States by advocating nullification and anarchy is hardly to be borne,—certainly not to be approved or assisted.

* * *

The suggestions for "Reforming the Movies" also seems to us pertinent, and the Hudson Bill, therein mentioned, strikes us as the best means we have heard of. Certainly the reform is desperately needed.

Every member of our organization who is a reader of the *Union Signal*—which should be tantamount to every member—is greatly interested to know of the appointment of Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost as the head of the women's department of the National Republican Committee. This choice is great for the Committee, but their gain is surely our loss, for a successor to Mrs. Yost in our Washington Headquarters, in the shadow of the Capitol, will not be easy to find. She has done much super-excellent work in supervising the action of Congress in legislation in which the W. C. T. U. is particularly interested.

Our best wishes—and our regrets—follow Mrs. Yost into her new field of usefulness.

President's Letter

My dear Co-workers:

The time is short until I hope to look into the faces of many of you at Easton, as we gather for our fifty-fifth Convention. We are planning for a great meeting that will give us enthusiasm for another year's work, and trust that many of you are coming to contribute your part toward the inspiration. We have the promise of hearty co-operation from the members of the Talbot-Dorchester-Caroline Union. They have been at work for several weeks with plans for the comfort of the delegates, and the success of the meeting.

Our program is completed, and with some new features, and good speakers is alluring enough to draw you to Easton even though you must make some sacrifice to come.

Above all else I ask that you be much in prayer for the wisdom and courage that we shall need in order to plan wisely and well for another year.

At this writing there are five more conventions to be held, and of course it is not possible to tell just how we are coming out in membership. I am so anxious that we should at least equal the membership of last year, that I earnestly ask anyone who is able to collect dues from another woman to do so. Christian women should desire to be enrolled with the organization which has been characterized as the one woman's organization that is one "hundred per cent dry."

If you have not sent your name to Miss Mary

Hardcastle, Goldsborough St., Easton, for entertainment, send it at once after reading these lines, if you are to have the privilege of attending the convention. Just as earnestly I appeal to you to come in time for the banquet on Wednesday evening at 6.30, and to send your name for that to Mrs. Roy D. Fleckenstein, Easton. Let us go in sufficient numbers and with enthusiasm that will, at least in measure, repay those who are preparing with lively interest for our coming together.

We hope to have time for Mrs. Smith, Vice-president of the National Union who is to be our speaker on Thursday evening, to give us some account of her recent visit to the Holy Land. She will lead the Open Forum on Thursday afternoon, and that will be an unusual opportunity to have your problems discussed.

Then on Friday night you will want to be there to hear Hon. John A. McSparran, who gives a wonderfully forceful address on the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. Come with tablets and pencils, prepared to take back with you some of the best things of the meeting. I trust that all white-ribboners of the State are attending to the important duty of registering. This is a time when we want to be prepared to use the franchise, whenever there is opportunity for better political conditions and the election of worthy candidates. Get your names on the registration rolls, and later we may find a way to express our convictions at the ballot box.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union does not officially endorse a candidate unless he or she commits himself to the enforcement of law, the Eighteenth Amendment included. We believe in law abiding, law enforcing officers, without special regard to the party affiliation. Christian Citizenship classes, in which we learn more about the government of our Country, and the laws and their administration in our own State, should be planned wherever possible. We can supply you with some helps at comparatively little expense.

If you have in mind some helpful suggestions for any phase of the work, be sure to bring them with you to Convention, or if that can not be, send them on to me, that your State and County officers may have the opportunity to consider them.

Yours for service and for victory,

MARY R. HASLUP.

YOUTH DOES NOT KNOW

By W. G. Calderwood

There are millions of American young people who, should they see a drunken man would not know it. They have no idea of the disgusting old-time saloon nor the diabolism of the open drink traffic. A couple of instances, the first within my personal knowledge, will illustrate.

A lad of sixteen or eighteen driving a grocer's delivery car, saw a man stagger along the walk a few yards and then slump down beside a telephone pole. The boy rushed to him and tried to arouse him or get some coherent expression from him. Failing he ran to a branch library and excitedly 'phoned for a doctor. A library attendant who had been an active Girl Scout, and knew first aid remedies, hastened to the "sick" man. She had been a high school girl in the "good old saloon days" and therefore recognized the drunken man's condition and explained it to the unsophisticated lad. The doctor came. Then came the police. Before prohibition neither would have been called. Before prohibition a drunken man would hardly have attracted a delivery boy's passing glance.

The other incident is the story told in a letter from London written by Boy Scout Leader Walter S. Grebner of Sterling, Illinois, who went to Europe this summer with a party of American Boy Scouts. This letter, printed in the Rockford *Morning Star* reveals how shocked and astonished the American boy was at scenes which were commonplace in America in the "good old saloon days."

"About four blocks from the hotel," writes the American Scout, "we saw crowds. Before this we had seen several figures staggering along, and three women, dead drunk, called us names until a 'bobby' dispersed them.

"Well, we went down to the crowd and found that in two blocks there were eight saloons, and they were closing. The great crowd was at least 50 per cent elderly women and 50 per cent of them were 'stewed'. Glasses of beer outside, bottles being gulped down, and yelling and howling all about. One old woman fell flat in the middle of the street, dead drunk, until two young girls helped her home. A man, and a woman evidently his wife, drunk, engaged in an argument which ended in a fist fight between the two.

"It was so disgusting, so degrading that

we left the scene firmly thanking God for our American prohibition and convinced that it is our greatest blessing nationally.''

Those of us who can remember the conditions before prohibition find here an accurate description of scenes that were nightly enacted in America, except that American women, other than the high-ups and the low-downs drank little and were rarely seen drunk. But otherwise the staggering, swearing, sodden stream of the fetid human spew was nightly belched out of the stenchy maw of the saloons, not only in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and other large cities, but also in many little cities hardly larger than villages where the traffic in the narcotic drug alcohol was protected by law. Repeal or liberalize the prohibition laws and these scenes will again defile our streets and pollute and befoul our moral senses.

''Give prohibition a chance: the liquor traffic had its day!''

Clip Sheet W. L. A.

WHERE IS THAT WET REVOLT?

Where is that wet revolt the wets predicted during the progress of the Literary Digest Poll?

Three attempts to undo state prohibition through referenda have completely collapsed in California, Colorado and North Dakota.

Senator Sheppard, author of the Eighteenth Amendment, has been re-nominated in Texas with more votes than both his wet opponents. In the same state Putnam, wet candidate for governor, promised to empty the jails of all liquor violators. He ran tenth, with 3,000 votes out of 600,000.

Professional wets from New York have been badgering North Dakota for three years. Once more they fail completely and the wet press is silent about their failure. Had a wet gone to Congress from North Dakota the news would have startled readers around the world!

Political writers refuse to admit the nomination of Pinchot and Davis in Pennsylvania as a dry victory. Yet if the two handpicked candidates of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment had won they would have called it a wet victory.

The Chicago Tribune, rabid wet paper, went to press with an early edition the night of the Pennsylvania primaries, carrying news of early returns showing a defeat for Pinchot and on that meager basis printed an editorial explaining that Pennsylvania had defeated Pinchot because he was dry. A few hours later complete returns showed Pinchot victorious. The Tribune had to change its editorial, but it never admitted the Pinchot nomination to be a dry victory.

If Pinchot's defeat was considered a wet victory why was his nomination not a dry victory?

—National W. C. T. U.

OUR GREAT ENEMY

Horace D. Taft

Headmaster Horace D. Taft of the Taft School for Boys, Watertown, Connecticut, is an able and farsighted citizen. He is the distinguished brother of the beloved late chief justice. The following story is one of a series of articles which Headmaster Taft is writing for Connecticut daily papers:

In this battle, who is our great enemy? Whence comes this prodigious noise, the propaganda over the whole country which results in twisted news items everywhere, in false statistics, in heaping scorn on officers of the law for doing their duty, in jubilation when they fail, in the sacrilegious use of Faneuil Hall over the death of three acknowledged lawbreakers, in the maudlin speeches in Congress, in such an idiotic bill as the one to prevent officers from using arms against a criminal in self-defense?

It all reminds you of the Copper-heads in the Civil war. They kept screaming, ''The war is a failure,'' and thereby did all that was in their power to make it a failure. Every victory to the Union they deplored and belittled. Every victory for secession brought them joy and they kept clamoring for an impossible compromise that should end the fight.

But who is behind it all? Is it because the good citizens on the wet side are more self-sacrificing and enthusiastic than those on the dry?

No, we must recognize our real enemy an enemy that is fighting not in Massachusetts alone, not in the United States, but in Canada, in Scandanavia, in Finland, in England, throughout the world. It is what the English call ''The Trade.'' They usually confine that name to England, but now the whole liquor, wine and beer interest of the world is organized and is fighting with its back to the wall, with enormous financial resources against the

rising tide of temperance or prohibition, or local option, or whatever form the upward movement takes.

And, of course, they have concentrated on America, for they know well that if the success of prohibition is acknowledged here, their doom is sealed.

According to the Associated Press, Mr. De Mun, president of the International League of the Adversaries of Prohibition, a Frenchman, said seven years ago, "We have a hundred million people behind us and untold millions of dollars which we will spend in the merciless fight to destroy prohibition in the United States.' The same gentleman, as chairman of the French Wine Export Commission, said in the French Wine Trade Journal, "The approaching electoral struggles in the United States will probably be the occasion for redoubling the efforts of the commission, and it is now awaiting the return of its representative to decide its action in the matter."

A French commission in accounting for the expenditure of great sums of money, claimed a share in the wet victory in Canada and stated that wherever the fight was on in any country there they would be with their money.

The German beer men in convention announced their intention to free America.

Canadian whiskey and beer men paid tremendous sums into the campaign chest in Canadian campaigns and they and their English brethren are awake to the dire consequences of a dry victory in America.

Here is a gigantic corrupting power proposing in the very words of the French president of the Wine Association to break down the constitution and laws of the United States and to do it with money. If these gentlemen who are making such a noise are anxious to use Fanueil Hall for something akin to its old purposes, there is their opportunity.

Remember that what the good citizens on either side contribute in this fight are mere contributions; what these whiskey, beer, and wine men contribute are investments, and contributions are a mere bagatelle compared with investments. I wish we could bring home to every voter a realization of this situation and of the motive power behind this prodigious propaganda.

—Exchange.

WHAT DEGREE DETERMINES CRIMINALITY?

Wet propagadists urge disregard for the prohibition law in order that by this process there may be created a popular sentiment that will make its impact on the Eighteenth Amendment and the national prohibition policy. Others who stand high in many of the professions, in great business enterprises, and in both political and social life frankly admit that they disregard the prohibition laws, that they employ bootleggers to supply them with intoxicants, thus conspiring to violate the law and the constitution. They do not consider that the dry laws are necessary or proper laws and therefore they refuse to respect them.

This attitude raises the question as to just what constitutes crime and as to what particular degree in the violation of law one must go in order to attain the designation of criminal or as to what class of laws one may safely disregard without the danger or the odium of being allied with the criminal classes. During the past few years several thousand laws have been enacted by Congress. It is probably true that no single individual in the nation has ever attempted to violate more than a very few of these laws, and yet not one of the thousands of laws would have been enacted but for the fact that there are those who are constantly attempting to do the thing prohibited in that particular law.

An otherwise good citizen does not like the prohibition law, therefore he violates that particular law, but regards the others. There are others to whom the tax laws are particularly obnoxious. The same is true with regard to narcotic laws, interstate commerce laws, banking laws, conservation laws, tariff and custom laws, sedition laws, labor laws, trust laws, laws governing fisheries, oil leases, radios, aviation, shipping, and a thousand other matters. Which of these particular laws can any so-called respectable, law-abiding citizen violate with immunity provided he observes the other laws, most of which he is not inclined to violate because most of the other laws do not prohibit him from doing the thing that he wants to do so badly that he will violate the law in order to do it.

A large number of the cases which come in the United States courts are against persons who have never been in court before. The vast majority of the thousands of these laws they have observed. They have been hauled into

court for the most part for breaking one law in each case and, day by day, such persons are being convicted and punished for violating a single law out of the multiplied thousands of federal statutes. In what respect do these individuals differ from those who have violated some other one of the federal laws, except that they may not have been hauled into court and convicted?

The worst federal criminal in America has observed during his lifetime the overwhelming majority of the laws of the government: in fact, there have been only a few of those laws that he has broken and in many cases not more than one for which he has been convicted. The hundreds and thousands of men and women in the penitentiaries, the jails and the reformatories, are men and women who in each individual case are there to pay the penalty of violating only one law. The most vicious gangsters are not guilty of violating many laws. They simply violated the particular laws that stand in the way of their particular desires or their particular appetites or their particular passions for greed or for something else. Of all the federal prisoners since the inauguration of the government it is probably safe to say that the average federal prisoner has not violated more than one out of a thousand federal laws; the other nine hundred and ninety-nine he has observed. Why should he be put in jail and have the mark of the criminal placed upon him simply because he violates one law out of a thousand if others can violate some other law with impunity? What degree or class of criminal law violation determines criminality?

ERNEST H. CHERINGTON,
In American Issue.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

Evanston, Illinois

THE LITERARY DIGEST AND PROHIBITION

The *Presbyterian Advance* of June 19 carries an article by Harold Worden Wylie headed "The *Literary Digest* Poll and Prohibition." The subhead states it to be "A Careful Analysis of the Contents of an 'Unbiased' Weekly Over a Period of a Year Which Reveals a Preponderance of Wet Material." We quote the following from this article:

The sixty-nine issues of the *Digest* from January, 1929, to April, 1930, carries forty-five articles on prohibition, in which 127 newspapers are quoted; ninety-two of the ones quoted were against prohibition and only thirty-five for it. Line by line comparison of space given shows 76 per cent pro-liquor to 24 per cent for prohibition. Two hundred and eighty-eight short sentence quotations were carried, of which 214 were wet and but seventy-four were dry. Fifty-eight cartoons were reproduced, of which one was for prohibition, nine could be considered neutral, and forty eight were wet. Dry newspapers were largely ignored and wet newspapers were quoted with fullness and frequency.

The department of "Religious and Social Service" carried nine articles on prohibition, five of which attack the church for its support of prohibition; two discuss the political activity of the church, and one criticizes the "Anti-Saloon League." "Topics of the Day" show a bias in favor of the wets both in headings and material selected.

The **Digest** poll was timed to synchronize exactly with the culmination of the record breaking wet campaign. The *Digest* fails to stress the facts but one out of every four ballots mailed was returned. One positive conclusion on this is inescapable; that three out of four were not favorable to the return of the legal sale of intoxicating liquors. The *Digest* poll shows that but 3,250,000 were wet out of 20,000,000 polled (which is about the proper proportion, but those 3,250,000 surely made a lot of noise.

In the *Digest* of March 8, 1930, official admission is made that it is not "Absolutely Impartial." It states: "It is the *Digest's* hope that its prohibition poll may point the way to a bridging of that cleavage in the light of a clearer understanding of the nation's will." It hopes to "bridge the cleavage" on the basis of 3,250,000 wets out of 20,000,000, few of which were women.

Sadly, we confess, the *Digest* must be placed among that small group of skillfully yet willfully wet publications which is so insistent in magnifying the undoubted faults of the drys, while, at the same time it minimizes the glaring faults and falsehoods of the wets.

—Selected.

INCREASE IN CRIME

To those who believe prohibition has increased crime in the United States it will be illuminating, no doubt, to learn that crime has also increased in England and Wales where there is no prohibition.

This is explained in an annual report issued July 6 of this year, by the British Government entitled "Home Office Criminal Statistics; England, Wales, 1928," presented to parliament, obtainable from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Kingsway, London W. C. 2.

The report lists increases in certain crimes since the period just preceding the World War as follows:

Housebreaking	72%	Increase
Shopbreaking	129%	Increase
Attempts to break in	110%	Increase
Entering with intent to commit felony	123%	Increase
Obtaining money by false pretenses	134%	Increase
Frauds by agents	177%	Increase
Falsifying Accounts	149%	Increase
Other Frauds	195%	Increase

The British police attribute these increases exclusively to the "motor age." The report declares:

"It cannot be doubted that crime against property with violence have increased most in country districts outside the great towns..... *And that the increase in this class of crime is therefore due to the incoming of the motor age* ....The motor car enables the criminally minded in great towns to travel faster and farther afield into regions where they are not known and the chances of interference....are less."

—National W. C. T. U.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW AT A GLANCE

Brief digest of main points in parliamentary law. Based on Robert's Rules of Order Revised. Compiled by Ethel Comings Utter. Seventy-five cents each.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

IN WISCONSIN SINCE REPEAL

Following the repeal of the Wisconsin state prohibition enforcement code July 1, 1929, arrests for drunkenness increased practically twenty-five per cent in Milwaukee. Police figures obtained by Mrs. D. M. Healy, president of the Milwaukee County W. C. T. U. are as follows.

	Eleven months prior to July 1, 1929	Eleven months after July 1, 1929
Drunkenness	4,670	5,730
Drunk and disorderly	3,609	4,444
Common Drunkard	379	514
Operating Motor vehicle while intoxicated	510	729
Total	9,168	11,417

Many "soft" drink places are selling liquor and cannot be raided for illegal sales because the Severson law, repealed by the legislature, was a search and seizure law. The police can stop speakeasies only when there is some disorderly feature connected with the sale of liquor, such as the solicitation for customers by women which is now going on. The state cannot stop a speakeasy unless it violates sanitary regulations. Milwaukee's council endeavored to capitalize on the enormous growth of soft dring places by levying a fifty dollar annual license, but there are legal complications in the way and also it is fairly well understood that the council will not be able to "get away" with a scheme to enrich the city's treasury through licensing speakeasies. One of the leading newspapers of the city had editorially called attention to that feature of the scheme.

—National W. C. T. U.

SOME "KEELY CURE" FACTS

There are about 50 patients at the Keeley Institute for the cure of inebriacy today; a fact which the wets say indicates an increase in drunkenness.

In the first year of the Keeley Institute there were FIFTY THOUSAND PATIENTS.

Eight years later when the founder, Dr. Leslie Keeley died, he had treated THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND PATIENTS, of which twenty per cent had been women.

At the height of his success there were 84 Keeley Institutes, and the *Banner of Gold*, official Keeley League weekly magazine, indicated that in all these various institutes there

were TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND inebriate patients every week.

As far as we can ascertain there is but one Keeley Institute doing business today. At the height of the saloon era, the day of unlimited booze, with a minimum of prohibition, there were Keeley Institutes in every state except Florida, Idaho, New Mexico and Nevada; eight in New York state, one in each of fourteen other states, and from two to five each in the rest.

There was also a Keeley Institute in each of Uncle Sam's Soldiers Homes, twenty eight in all, and in one year, Secretary Lamond reported, FOURTEEN THOUSAND VETERANS GOT RID OF THE WHISKEY HABIT. From one home in one year 741 veterans rid themselves of the whiskey habit and left to go to work and support themselves.

These statements are all taken from the *Banner of Gold*, the official weekly magazine of the Keeley League, composed of ex-inebriates. The secretary of the League once said the saloons were making inebriates at the rate of 250,000 a year, faster than Dr. Keeley could cure them.

In addition to all that the Keeley system was doing with its main hospital at Dwight, with 83 branches and the soldiers' home branches, there were 300 competing institutions all doing flourishing business. One of these was the largest liquor hospital in the world, it claimed. This was the Washingtonian Home in Chicago which treated three hundred thousand patients before it closed ON ACCOUNT OF PROHIBITION in 1923.

—National W. C. T. U.

THE "FLOOD" OF HOME BREW

One of the mysteries of the prohibition era is that great flood of home brewed beer which the wets say is being made in the cellars of "everybody." "Everybody" would mean that about twenty-five million families are making beer; and that the sales of malt syrup and other ingredients would be as large as the sales of coffee, which "everybody" drinks. We use about a billion and a half pounds of coffee a year.

There are no such figures in the home brew material business; in fact it is almost impossible to get these figures from any source; and the closest approach to a view of the home brew material facts was given recently when the Interstate Food Products Association met in closed session in Chicago. This is the organization of men in the business of selling home brew materials. It was a blue and gloomy gathering; and the Chicago *Evening Post* stated the reason for the gloom was because of the rapidly declining sales of home brew materials.

The farmers stopped raising grains and hops for beer making purposes and have not resumed it; had there been any such expansion in home brewing as to justify the claim that "everybody" or even "every other body" is making beer down the cellar there would be a farm business in hops that would attract international attention.

But there is neither a hops business nor an expansion in the business of manufacturing bottles. Home brew is certainly not a popular drink.

—National W. C. T. U.

METHODS OF REFORMING MOVIES

That the movies need cleaning up is evident from the fact, supported by adequate investigation, that 40 per cent of their present output is either utterly bad, or questionable in morality, good taste or patriotism. How to reform them is the much discussed question.

"Leave it to the industry itself," says Will Hays and his co-malefactors. "It will in time evolve what is good and slough off what is bad. Self interest and common sense will dictate this course." The industry will never reform itself. It is controlled by men of debased taste, pagan morals, insatiate greed and inordinate egoism. They cannot see the profits of decency and honor, they believe all men can be taught to like what they like and all their talk of self improvement is just sand in the eyes of the public.

"Well, then," says Mr. Hays, "be your own censor, take the good and leave the bad." This is just bosh. Mr. Hays knows perfectly well that those who have the least discernment, are least able to choose the good and reject the evil, are the greatest sufferers from their exploitation of sex, crime and vice.

"Let the churches and improvement clubs cooperate with the producers and distributors and so raise the standards." Or in other words make a "front" of these organizations to hide the 40 per cent of filth forced into the markets. As this has been worked up until

now, it is a game of playing the suckers until they get the gaff.

Many are advocating censorship. Many cities, states and nations are trying it, but it is like the task of Sisyphus, endless; and boards of censors are perpetually subjected to bribery and corruption. It is like the old system of licensing the saloon to keep it decent. It always, sooner or later, corrupted the licensing authority, or wore them out by perpetual violations. Such has been the experience of censoring the movies at the exhibition end.

"But", say some of their paid fronts, "you have the Courts. Prosecute offenders against decency and stop it that way." The "Mae West" case in New York is of such recent date, that it is sufficient to convince any one that juries corrupted by these practices never will convict, oath or no oath, law or no law, evidence or no evidence; in our Europeanized centers they simply acquit the offenders.

There remain but two other courses. The first is to Carrie Nation the screens, when they transgress. But few there are who will do that and take the consequences. Few will even protest to the management, and take its insults.

The only feasible plan is for the Federal Government to regard them as a line of interstate and international commerce, place an Inspector in every studio, license every film that is fit for exhibition, confiscate all wild cat films and fine and imprison all producers and distributors who violate the regulations. This is what the Hudson Bill (H. R. 9986) now before Congress proposes and Congress should see that it is enacted into law.

—The Christian Statesman.

A DEFENSE OF PARENTAL RIGHTS NEEDED

Decisions of the United States Supreme Court which, a few years since, upheld the rights of parents to determine what kind of education their children should receive, were hailed as a great victory for the home over an aggressive secularism. They were such. But what profits it to have rights guaranteed by law if lawless and predatory forces are allowed to ride rough-shod over them?

No worse invasion of the rights of parents to control the education of a child can be imagined than that practiced by the pagan moving picture interests which today are allowed practically free rein in exploiting child life.

Parents teach Christian morality to their children; the next day that morality is made to look absurd and crude and its antithetical vice is made to appear fine and natural by a pornographic moving picture.

The parents may reprove vice and punish the children for it, only to find themselves ridiculed as prudes and back numbers by splendidly photographed scenes of vice and crime.

They try their utmost to inculcate good taste, a liking for art and beauty, goodness, idealism and nobility, only to find that the vulgarity, indecency nad immorality of the movies has nullified all their work.

One of the functions of government is to protect its citizens in the exercise of their rights in all legitimate ways. The restraining hand of government must sooner or later be laid on this exploiter of children and youth, or parents will become even more discouraged with the task of child training and teaching than they are today. That discouragement is all too prevalent already. It can only be prevented from becoming more chronic by the active protection of parental rights by the strong hand of government.

—The Christian Statesman.

TAGORE'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES

The poet Tagore will visit the United States this fall. He will be largely under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee. Dr. Harry Timbres who has been recently sent by Friends to assist Tagore in his work at the poet's institution at Sankiniketan writes enthusiastically of the University Tagore has established at that Ashram which was founded by his father, known in India as the Great Saint. The collective name of all the institutions at Santiniketan is Visva Bharati or World University. It is established about 1800 miles west of Calcutta. It is of this and of his ideals in establishing it that Tagore will speak most in this country. He and his workers are trying to cope with educational problems which are essentially universal, with social, economic and health problems which find their counterpart in all countries. They strive to bring into more intimate relations with one another the different cultures of the East and seek to realize in a common fellowship of study the meeting of the East and West.

A. F. S. C.

WHAT THEY SAY

PROF. IRVING FISHER SAYS:

"An obstacle to intelligent discussion of proposed plans for reform of prohibition is that the average man does not even know how little he knows on the subject. He is generally sure that alcohol is a stimulant; that beer and even light wines are healthful, rather than otherwise; that his 'thirst' for these is a natural thirst, and that most people can use them in moderation without danger of using them 'in excess.' Every one of these four common assumptions is demonstrably false.''

DR. DORAN SAYS

During the first nine years under national Prohibition the cost of the enforcement bureau, and of the Prohibition work done by the Coast Guard and Customs Department totaled $141,178,485, while the collection of taxes, fines, penalties, and forfeitures resulting from the enforcement totalled $460,502,792. Therefore the receipts above expenditures for the nine years were $319,324,487, showing an annual profit of more than $35,000,000. Therefore the cost of enforcement is much less than nothing, while the economic saving is computed at six billions per year and the moral and social benefits are beyond computation.''

THOMAS A. EDISON SAYS:

I am, indeed the friend of prohibition. We are living in an age when men cannot afford to befuddle their brains with alcohol. We hear much of the non-enforcement of the prohibition law. We have a 60% enforcement of this law now; an 80% enforcement will mean a sober nation. When we get that, no nation in the world can compete with us.''

THE GREAT AMERICAN PEOPLE SAY:

We want a good enforcement of a good law.
—Exchange.

THE CIGARET QUESTION

Colonel E. N. Sanctuary's clever booklet THE CIGARET telling the story of tobacco evils. Ten cents each; per 25, $1.00.

Tobacco: Can It Be Defended? By J. B. Wight. Ten cents each; per dozen, $1.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

DO WE WANT MORE LIQUOR?

Before we decide to repudiate Prohibition and to establish a system of government liquor control like Canada's, we must first face the question, "Do we want the people of America to drink more liquor than at present? Canada's consumption of booze doubled almost overnight with the passing of Prohibition there. Brewery and distillery stocks skyrocketed when the election results became known, for speculators well knew that liquor consumption would mount rapidly; and their forecast was correct. The importation of hard liquors from Britain jumped a long way with Prohibition voted out. Motor car insurance went up in Canada with the repeal of Prohibition, for the insurance men foresaw more accidents. Government control in the United States will not mean less liquor; it will mean much more. It will mean money diverted to booze away from the necessities and luxuries. It will mean more health wrecked, more morals lowered, and the multiplication of poverty and misery. It will mean lowered efficiency in our factories and more accidents on our highways.—E. T.

THE TOWN OF "DON'T YOU WORRY"

There's a town called "Don't You Worry,"
On the banks of the river "Smile;"
Where the "Cheer-up" and "Be Happy"
Blossom sweetly all the while.
Where the "Never Grumble" flower
Blooms beside the fragrant "Try,"
And the "Never Give Up" and "Patience"
Point their faces to the sky.

In the valley of "Contentment,"
In the province of "Good Will,"
You will find this lovely city
At the foot of "No Fret Hill."
There are thoroughfares delightful
In this very charming town.
And on every hand are shade-trees
Named "The Very Seldom Down."

Rustic benches quite enticing
You'll find scattered here and there,
And to each a vine is clinging,
Called the "Frequent, Earnest Prayer."
Everybody here is happy
And is singing all the while,
In this town of "Don't You Worry,"
On the banks of the river "Smile."

State News

FINKSBURG

The W. C. T. U. held a Child Health meeting in July. A pageant on Health was presented by the hostess, Mrs. John Peeling; the program also included a white ribbon recruit demonstration, ribbons were tied on fifteen children under six years.

The August meeting was held at the home of Miss Virginia Moores, a W. C. T. U. member of many years. The president, Mrs. Fenby, had charge of the devotions.

After paying all dues by members and making appropriations to county and state, the treasurer had about ten dollars on hand.

Next in order was the election of officers for the coming year, and the naming of delegates to the county convention at Sykesville, and to the state convention in Easton. Subscriptions to the *Union Signal* were taken, also several for the *Young Crusader*, including a club of ten.

MRS. T. M. IRELAND, Cor. Sec.

SANDYVILLE

The July W. C. T. U. met at the home of Mrs. Sue Keller, with good attendance, meeting in charge of the president, Mrs. Nettie Ebaugh. Mrs. Kenneth Caple was appointed delegate to the county convention to be held at Sykesville in September. A card and poem were read from Miss Grace Eby, who has been sick in Hanover, Pa., during the summer, but now somewhat improved.

Mrs. Keller, superintendent of Health had a short program, including The Physical Decalogue: 1, Thou shalt eat for health, thou shalt not stuff nor starve; 2, Thou shalt drink plenty fresh water, for water is nature's best eliminant; 3, Thou shalt work, but thou shalt not overwork; 4, Thou shalt obtain sufficient sleep, but thou shalt not be found a sluggard; 5, Thou shalt recreate, but thou shalt not dissipate; 6, Thou shalt dress healthfully; thy body shall be well protected but no part constricted; 7, Thou shalt practice deep breathing, for thy lungs are thy body's ventilators; 8, Thou shalt bathe frequently, for in thus doing thou keepest active the million pores of thy skin; 9, Thou shalt covet the sunshine, for it is God's great life-giving force; 10, Thou shalt not worry, for the paths of worry lead but to the grave.

Another reading was on the benefits derived from fruit juices and fruit beverages.

MRS. F. B. N. in Westminster Times.

SYKESVILLE

The regular monthly meeting of the Sykesville W. C. T. U. was held on September 2, to make final plans for the county convention to be held at St. Paul's M. E. church, Sykesville on Sepetmber 19. Committees were named to take care of the work for the convention, including a chicken dinner to be served at 1 P. M. in the church. The following delegates were named from the Sykesville Union: Mrs. William H. Bennett, Mrs. Marion Harris, Mrs. Clarence Clark, Mrs. R. B. Watkins, Mrs. Harry Houck, Miss Mattie Shoemaker.

Delegates for the state convention to be held at Easton in October were as follows: Mrs. William S. Shipley, Miss Margaret Harris, Mrs. M. H. Weer. We cordially invite all our members in the county to the convention.

MRS. WM. S. SHIPLEY, Cor. Sec.

COLESVILLE

The Colesville W. C. T. U. at the home of Mrs. Kelley, with Mrs. William Hobbs as joint hostess, was called to order by the president, fourteen members responding to roll call. Regular business disposed of, we considered the political situation, and as the election in county and state is drawing near, we hope each will use as good judgment as possible in selecting the best men for the offices.

We were glad to have back with us one of our young members who has been sick quite a while, Mrs. Helen Anderson, also much sympathy was expressed by all for Mrs. Oliver Hamilton in the loss of her home by fire.

MARGARET M. RAY, Cor. Sec.

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Cor. Sec'y, MISS ALMA F. SWARTZBACK
2328 Edmondson Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Treasurer, MRS. H. T. CRAVER
Brookeville, Md.

ENCAMPMENT AFTERMATH

Since our last issue the following letters have been received in answer to greetings sent from Emory Grove. We are glad to give the W.'s as well as the Y. P. B.'s the benefit of them.

World's Superintendent, Y. P. B., Mrs. Carver,
Hartford Hall, Nr. Northwich, Cheshire,
August 4, 1930.

Dear Miss Swartzback:

Many thinks for your letter conveying to me the greeting of love from those young people gathered together at your encampment. I am very glad you had a happy time and your gathering together was a success. With us and our uncertain climate encampments are sometimes rather a miserable time. July has been unusually wet and stormy and many fetes and camps have had anything but a pleasant time. Today, bank holiday, it is pouring wet and there is a flower show in one park, a big fete in another—both places close to my place—and one feels sorry for the holiday makers. A fortnight ago I had arranged for a big gathering of B. W. T. A. to be held on our grounds and had ordered a big tent for the meeting. But the day was so wet that hurriedly we had to cancel the tent and hire a big hall in the neighborhood. However, we are always, in the back of our minds, hoping for the best and preparing for the worst.

Again thanking all the young people for their kind thought of me, I remain

Yours, Sincerely, KATE N. CARVER.

Hotel Excelsior, Berlin,
August 6, 1930.

Miss Alma F. Swartzback,
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Miss Swartzback:

Your letter of greeting reached us in the midst of the opening of our Eighth World's Convention. Fourteen hundred people crowded out Exposition Hall.

I voice the appreciation of the delegates in this acknowledgment.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,
DANIEL A. POLING,
President, Christian Endeavor.

Bagley, Md., July 4, 1930.

My dear Miss Swartzback:

I received your letter from the Young People and I want to thank them through you. I do appreciate very much your thinking of me, when I know you had many things to think about at the time of your convention. I was very much disappointed at not being with you. I am thankful to write that I am recovering from my fall and will soon be as well as usual.

I know you had a fine meeting and am glad everything went through so nicely.

Sincerely,
ANNE D. STARR.

Dear Y. P. B. Friends:

It was very thoughtful and kind of you to send us a greeting from your encampment. After several years it makes us feel quite good to know that we have not been forgotten by our Maryland Y. P. B. friends who will always hold an important place in our hearts and in our memories. We are glad the encampment was successful and wish it had been possible for us to look in on you. We know next year will be a good one for you and that year by year the organization will grow.

We are "mothering" a branch here in Newtonville and like the Maryland organization we are having our trials and also our romances and weddings.

We thank you for your note of greeting and wish you every success.

Sincerely,
HENRY AND ALICE WEBSTER.
September 3, 1930

LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION

Sparkling and bright,
In the morning light,
Is the water in your glasses.
It will give you health,
It will give you wealth,
Ye rosy lads and lasses;
So then resign the ruby wine,
Ye smiling sons and daughters
There is nothing so good,
For the youthful blood,
As the bright and
The sparkling water.

Learned in a Band of Hope in England by Mrs. E. S. Atkinson, of Washington, when she was a little girl.

Exchange.

THIS BOOTLEGGER'S LOGIC IS SOUND

A Cincinnati bootlegger was delivering some "goods" to a home. Not getting any response by knocking at the back door he took his goods to the front door. The householder was angry when he saw the caller, "Don't you know any better than to come to my front door?" he asked.

The bootlegger made no reply but after he left he is reported as saying in the Cincinnati Post, "Why do customers high-hat me when I come to their homes? Do they think they are any better than I? It takes two to break the prohibition law. We are lawbreakers together. Is there any moral difference between the buyer and the seller? In fact, I have a moral edge on my customers. There wouldn't be any bootleggers if there weren't any customers so why do they put on airs?"

And who will say the bootlegger did not speak the truth?

American Issue.

PLEASE PATRONIZE

OUR

ADVERTISERS

MONEY FOR VACATION TRIPS

According to facts presented by the **Cincinnati Enquirer**, dry America has no trouble in finding money to spend for vacation trips. According to that newspaper it is estimated that American tourists abroad last year spent more than $800,000,000, and it is estimated that the figure will be increased this year by from 10 per cent to 15 per cent.

The **Enquirer** quotes the American Automobile Association as saying that last year 45,000,000 Americans spent a vacation motor touring somewhere in the United States, and that these vacationists spent $3,500,000,000, or four times the amount spent by American tourists abroad. This year it is estimated that the vacationists in America will use 12,000,000 automobiles and will buy about 200,000,000 gallons of gasoline daily, and will also spend $1,315,000,000 at American hotels.

American Issue.

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Official Publication of National W. C. T. U.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

Watch the Union Signal for the report on gain or loss on subscriptions in your state. It has been published on page sixteen of the Union Signal each month beginning with May. Has the number to be gained been growing larger each month? Then your state is losing, but if it is growing less each month, your state is winning.

The calendar is bringing Houston, Texas, nearer every day. It will be necessary to improve every shining moment if your state is to be on the honor roll at National Convention.

CONTEST CLOSES OCTOBER 31st

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$1.00 per yearly subscription

The Young Crusader

Character Building Monthly

Has the name of your union appeared in the Union Signal as a sponsor of a club of ten Young Crusaders? Sunday schools, libraries, community reading rooms, business, social and play groups have resumed their after vacation activities and afford unlimited opportunities for placing at least one club of ten Young Crusaders. How about your boy and girl; your friend's boy and girl; your community's boys and girls? This is the final reminder as the CONTEST CLOSES OCTOBER 31st.

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